

Publisher: Albert Sibley, 18 and 20 Rose St., New York. Issues: 7 (Highest number seen advertised). Dates: Nov. 17, 1882 to Feb. 9, 1883. Schedule: every two weeks. Size: 12" x 8 1/4". Pages: 24. Price: 10 cents. Illustrations: Black and white pictorial cover. Contents: "Live, bright stories" showing the evils of intemperance.

**DOWN WITH THE KAISER AND UP WITH THE FLAG****OR****HOW THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA WON THE FIRST WORLD WAR****By M. Paul Holsinger****Professor of History, Illinois State University**

During the first two decades of this century, literally hundreds of juvenile books, often of the ten to fifty cent variety, poured off publishers presses to fuel the almost insatiable reading appetites of American youth. Books for both boys and girls first appeared at almost a dizzying rate. Indeed, so many series were marketed that it is often hard to keep them all straight. There were Airship Boys, Aeroplane Boys, and Air Service Boys. There were Motor Boat Boys, Motor Boat Club Boys, Motorcycle Chums, Motor Cycle Chums, and Motor Rangers. There were also Boy Aviators, Boy Chums, Boy Hunters, Boy Fortune Hunters, Boy Troopers, and Boy Volunteers. (Note 1) Despite this plethora of series stories, however, no one group, fictional or real, so dominated the field of juvenile writing as did the Boy Scouts of America.

Almost from the very moment of the chartering of the national B.S.A. in 1910, publishers, especially those specializing in cheap children's books, sensed a ready market for more sales. Soon new books featuring Scouting heroes began to appear. Jack Dizer has clearly shown that there were more than 100 such full-length novels published between 1911 and 1914. (Note 2). Stretching their imaginations, and those of their readers, to ridiculous lengths, the various authors took their fictional characters everywhere, allowing them to do almost anything. Not only did Boy Scouts seemingly visit every area of the United States - from the Ever-

**DIME NOVEL ROUNDUP V. 58 N. 3      Whole No. 597 June 1989**  
(USPS 157-140) **ISSN 0012-2874**

Published six times per year at 87 School St., Fall River, MA 02720-3425. Edward T. LeBlanc, editor, same address to whom new and renewal subscription, address changes and advertising should be sent. Subscription, \$10 per year. Ad rates: 15 cents per word, \$4.00 per column inch; \$6 per quarter page, \$10 per half page, \$20 per full page. Second class postage paid at Fall River, MA 02720-9998. Postmaster: send form 3579 to 87 School St., Fall River, MA 02720-3425.



glades to Alaska, from the shores of Lake Superior to the depths of Death Valley -- but they circled the globe as well. There were Scouting adventures set at the still unfinished Panama Canal, in Mexico, in northern Canada, in the Philippines, in China, in a number of European capitals, and throughout South America. (Note 3). In the process, Scouts managed literally over and over again to save the United States from untold calamity and, on several occasions, from impending war itself. The fictional Boy Scouts of the pre-1914 era often may have been Scouts in name only but they were exciting and in nearly every case engendered multi-volume sets of books which were eagerly bought up by avid readers.

Yet long before the summer of 1914, many writers' story lines were already wearing thin. There were only just so many tenderfoot Scouts who could be lost and then found by a local troop, and certainly a limited number of downed aviators or destroyed balloonists in need of rescue. But then, with August and the beginning of hostilities between the Central and Allied Powers in Europe, juvenile writers received a shot in their proverbial arms. Ready-made adventures were obvious. All that was now necessary was to locate one or more Scouts in Europe and allow them to be present as the events of the Great War began to unfold. And that is exactly what occurred. Herbert Carter's Thad Brewster, "Giraffe" Stedman, "Bumpus" Hawtree, and the other boys of the Silver Fox patrol wind up on the War Trails in Belgium (Note 4). and Afoot in France. (Note 5). Rob Blake and his Eagle Patrol friends, Lieutenant Howard Payson's heroes, not only appear On Belgian Battlefields (Note 6) and With the Allies in France (Note 7 but At the Canadian Border (Note 8) and, not very romantically, just outside Trenton, New Jersey, where they campaign to help the United States become prepared for the coming war. (Note 9) The Boy Scouts in G. Harvey Ralphson's multi-volume set, having already been around the world several times in their earlier novels, now come Under Fire in Flanders, (Note 10) take over a German U-Boat in the North Sea, (Note 11) serve with the Russian Cossacks on the Eastern Front, (Note 12) and, rather strangely, are briefly impressed into the German army Under the Kaiser. (Note 13) The Boy Scouts of the Air also find themselves in Belgium, (Note 14) On the French Front, (Note 15) and later, after 1917, With Pershing. (Note 16) Ted Marsh, the hero of six small novels by Elmer Sherwood, helps the Allies on both northern and southern borders of the United States and then goes to sea with the United States Navy. (Note 17) Percy Keese Fitzhugh's already popular Tom Slade, leaves his Scouting leadership in Bridgeboro, New Jersey, to serve on land, (Note 18) on sea, (Note 19) and in the air.

(Note 20) Quite clearly, however, the most prolific Scouting and war-related volumes flowed from the pens of Saalfeld Publishing's Durston - Maitland et al. combination who created twelve separate novels with European war settings. Scouts participate in wartime activities in England, (Note 21) France, (Note 22) Belgium, (Note 23) Italy, (Note 24) Germany, (Note 25) Russia, (Note 26) Servia, (Note 27) Poland, (Note 28) Turkey, (Note 29) and with the American Expeditionary Forces throughout the Western Front. (note 30) When one counts these various series titles and the many individual books which featured Scouts in war-related activities, there are more than 40 full-length novels that qualify as a part of this genre. (Note 31)

There is, however, another side to the many Scout books that focused on the so-called Great War besides sheer numbers. No matter whether true or not, the many fictional Scouting stories painted heroic accounts that American boys wanted to believe. Even the slowest reader soon became cognizant of the fact that it was the Boy Scouts of America who were doing more to win the war, both for the Allies at first, and then for the United States, than any other individual or group. To suggest, of course, that any of these stories should be taken seriously in naturally ludicrous but that certainly does not mean that they ought to be ignored as worthless. These Scouting books give us, still today, a picture of what the youth of America was being told in the years before, and then during, the First World War. That, is, and of itself, important.

It is hard to know how many total copies of each of these books were published or how many thousands, if indeed not millions, of young boys read one or more of them. It is unquestionably true, however, that in an era when most youngsters would not have been regular readers of newspapers and at a time when neither radio nor television existed, the overriding impression of the war that most boys got came from the juvenile fiction they read. Any young boy who wanted to read about the war "knew" that in the numerous books which featured Boy Scouts -- Scouts who were more often than not like himself or, at least, like he wanted to be -- could better understand what was happening in Europe.

And what was happening? At the beginning of the war, nearly all the Scouts were, as supposedly were all Americans, outwardly neutral in belief and in action. "We're as neutral as we can be," Thad Brewster tells a German officer in Belgium. (Note 32) The Eagle Patrol from Hampton, Long Island determined that they would be "strictly neutral if that were possible (since) they had many good friends who were of German descent." (Note 33) Everyone was concerned not to do anything that would involve the United States in the war. Ned Nestor, the



star of the Ralphson volumes, says "we wouldn't want to complicate international matters at all." (Note 34) His fellow Scout, Jack Bosworth, refusing to divulge information of German troop movements to a Russian Cossack officer, says what almost all the boys in the early war novels believed: "We must consider our country. We cannot afford to do anything that would involve the United States in this difficulty." (Note 35) And Ned, just before he and his troop leave Europe for the last time in the late summer of 1915, goes even further. "I'm going to be neutral," he says, even "if I have to fight for it." (Note 36)

Yet almost from the start the Boy Scouts of America showed their preference for the Allies, a preference that could not have been lost on the readers of the various stories. Rob Blake, for instance, soon after the first days of the war in western Europe, says that he and his friends have "been inching toward the cause of the allies ever since we saw so many dreadful things over in Belgium." (Note 37) "Giraffe" Stedman, who, in the first of Carter's two-volume set of books to deal with the war, is quoted as saying, "Next to Americans, (the Germans) are the most wonderful people under the sun," (Note 38) quickly changes his mind. "It's true," he later notes, that "some of my folks did come from the Rhine country a long while ago, but now I'm backing the underdog in the fight and somehow my sympathies seem to be with poor France." (Note 39) After German gunners shell a French field hospital, killing a large number of the wounded, Thad Brewster, who had wanted to be in the thick of the fighting because "our sympathies are with the lilies of France, (Note 40) hated the Germans most violently." (Note 41) And to the East, Frederick Waring, caught between the forces of Czar Nicholas II and the Kaiser, says emphatically, "I want Russia to win." (Note 41)

Such attitudes quickly translated into action. Not only does the Silver Fox patrol volunteer to help at a French hospital or drive ambulances to and from Paris, but it also joins a French artillery unit for awhile and carries valuable dispatches on German strategy to the Allied forces at Verdun. (Note 42) Harry Fleming, an American Scout in England, becomes a messenger for the British Army, uncovers a German spy plot, and personally destroys a giant Zeppelin that had come under the cover of darkness to bomb Buckingham Palace, Whitehall, and other "centers of British power." (Note 43) Frank Barnes, in France in August, 1914, offers his services to the French in any way possible because, as he says, "I hated the idea that I was so close to this war and wasn't having anything to do with it." (Note 44) He helps the Allied forces capture a hidden German military observer, warns them about a planned ambush by the

Kaiser's forces and then blows up not one, but two Zeppelins. (Note 45) Payson's Eagle Patrol boys also warn the French of an impending German attack and help them to victory. (Note 46) Frederick Waring works as a spy for the Russians against the German army, comes close to being executed on several occasions, but helps the Czar's men rout the enemy in the early months of the war. (Note 47) Jimmie McGraw, though somewhat against his will, joins a Cossack unit and participates with it during the battle of Peremysl in June, 1915. (Note 48) Even here in North America, Ted, "Lucky" Marsh helps the Canadian government prevent the destruction of a valuable railroad train, uncovers a major spy ring operating out of Chicago, and then, within the year, stops a German plot along the Mexican border and another on board a ship heading for Europe. (Note 49)

Once the United States entered the war, of course, American Scouts no longer had to worry about being anything but strongly opposed to the Kaiser and his "terrible Huns. The German army was composed, so several Scout books after 1917 maintained, of "barbarians who had shown a civilized world how men can slip back into worse than savagery (Note 50) "Germans, like the Devil, were "dark and devious,:" (Note 51) "friends" who used "torture devices of the most inhuman imagination." (Note 52) The same soldiers who earlier in the war were seen as "brave, (Note 53) daring, (Note 54) efficient, (Note 55) and admirable, now became "bestial, (Note 56) blood-wet, (Note 57) and butchers of the worse sorts. If there had ever been any doubt as to whose fault the war really was, now there was none. One B.S.A. member, on his way to France in 1918, says that war "may be a horrible affair but I want to see it made more horrible for the ones who started it than for (those of us) who came in to finish it." (Note 58)

And in dozen of ways the American Scouts do just that. Porky and Beany Potter, the Scouting heroes of the last three Durston - Maitland volumes, not only discover a German submarine base on Long Island but also single-handedly capture a U-boat and its crew of 14. (Note 59) Tom Slade foils "the very heart of the Teuton spy system," (Note 60) catches a spy in the United States army, (Note 61) prevents the arsenic poisoning of the water supply of Cantigny, France, (Note 62) and while acting as a motorcycle dispatch bearer for the United States Army, captures the notorious Major Johann Slauberstrauffen von Pippenhoffer, the ace of the German spy system in Europe. (Note 63) If all this were not enough for Scouting heroics, Billy Ransom, while on "special service" with the United States Army, also breaks up a spy ring centering around a government translator (Note 64) and Rob Blake and the Eagle Patrol stop a German plan to destroy a munitions factory.



(Note 65) Tod Fulton and Jerry King, one of several groups of Boy Scouts of the Air drive down any number of German pilots from the skies over France. (Note 66)

Far more significantly, at least according to the various Scouting series, Boy Scouts from around the United States, directly and repeatedly, interacted with all the great leaders on both sides of the conflict. France's famous General Joffre, indeed, seems barely able to have functioned without the help of American Scouts. Thad Brewster and his Silver Foxes, for instance, carry valuable dispatches to Joffre which enable him to check the German advance early in the war. (Note 67) Frank Barnes helps the General block the Kaiser's march on Paris, (Note 68) and Rob Blake saves an entire troop train when the army under Joffre cannot. (Note 69) In fact, so often do the Scouts intervene in Joffre's life and so frequently does he personally take one of his own medals from his uniform and pin it on a Scout, that it seems obvious the French government must have established a special medal dispensary just to keep the General properly dressed. It is Ned Nestor and his pals, however, who provide the ultimate service. Seeing Joffre's train about to crash off a destroyed bridge while they are flying high above it, the boys land, halt the train just in time, and then take the general and his aide flying in their personally crested, created airplane. When German spies try to shoot them down, the boys outmaneuver their enemies and bring the general safely to his headquarters. He is so impressed that he not only offers Ned a job as a flight instructor but tries, unsuccessfully, to talk all the Scouts into joining the French air forces. (Note 70) Later, coming from the Eastern Front, these New York city Scouts see Joffre once more, provide him with intimate details of German troop movements, and then, with his blessing, return to the United States. (Note 71)

But it is not just French generals in need of Boy Scouting help. Frederick Waring receives the highest praise from Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia for his services against von Hindenburg and is awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus by the Czar Himself. (Note 72) The Ralpson Scouts, not playing favorites, serve both sides whenever they have the opportunity. On several occasions they aid the Kaiser himself and once, when Jimmie McGraw sees a French artillery shell heading directly for the German leader, he knocks him out of the way and saves his life. Given the fact the war then continued for another bloody three and one-half years, it is probably significant that unlike the "good" Allied leaders, the Kaiser is not particularly grateful nor does he award Jimmie the Iron Cross as one might have expected. (Note 73)

Such help by the Boy Scouts of America never let

up. After the United States entered the war, Porky and Beany Potter not only uncovered a German spy network in France while working for General John "Black Jack" Pershing but, at the risk of their own lives, defuse a bomb that they find planted directly below the American leader's office in a French chateau. Had it exploded, Pershing would have been killed instantly along with nearly his entire staff. (Note 74) Billy Ransom also manages to save the life of another less prestigious American general. (Note 75)

It is easy, unless one reads the juvenile novels that deal with Boy Scouts in the First World War, to overlook the vital role that these young boys played in winning the war. Rob Blake and his Eagle Patrol, for instance, put a halt to what the United States Secret Service believed to be "the most dangerous plot against the (United States) that has been unearthed for many a year," a "gigantic" conspiracy "developed by a "mentally unbalanced German reservist." (Note 76) Tod Fulton and Jerry Ring were able to construct, virtually from memory, a prototype of the airship designed by Tod's father in his Illinois laboratory and virtually guarantee victory for the United States after 1918. The Fulton had all sorts of advantages over conventional weapons. It could climb higher than other planes, go faster, and whenever necessary literally stop on a dime in the air, hover noiselessly in space, and drop bombs with pinpoint accuracy. Once the American forces were able to manufacture such planes, there was no hope for the Germans. (Note 77)

Despite the obvious role of the Scouts in the war, however, there was no glorification of war itself in the army stories. Just the opposite is true. Thad Brewster, for example, says that no one should want to see, let alone be involved in a battle "because a battle was a terrible thing.... It's silly for a boy to want to see men shot down as if they were ripe grain. A Scout should know better than that." (Note 78) Frederick Waring agrees. "War's rather ghastly, isn't it," he says. (Note 79) After watching men die in battle, Rob Blake believes the war "is the biggest mistake that ever happened on the face of the earth," (Note 80) and Beany Potter adds, "I wish I was sure this would be the last war on earth." (Note 81) Seeing the death and dying all around him on the Western Front, Merritt Crawford says, "If I ever had any idea I'd like to be a soldier, I give you my word that's gone glimmering now. What I've looked on this day has cured me." (Note 82) Harry Stevens says after his brush with the bloody fighting in France: "I've had about enough of this fighting business. War is not a nice game." (Note 83) When Ned Nestor sees a French officer who has been questioning him literally blown to bits before his



eyes and later finds his severed arm and hand dangling in a tree -- one of the more graphic scenes of wartime horror in any volume -- he becomes sick. (Note 84) And, after he and his Russian Cossack regiment have been badly mauled in battle in the spring of 1915, Jimmie McGraw, perhaps the most belligerent of the Ralphson Scouts, can still be "horrified to note the terrible evidences of man's hate for his fellow man and the consequences of that unleashed." (Note 85) Though, to be sure, Scouts do occasionally have to commit violence themselves -- Porky Potter bayonets a German spy in a French trench in order to save the life of a young American officer; (Note 86) Tom Slade kills a former Bridgeboro acquaintance who has joined the Kaiser and been bombing defenseless Red Cross hospitals (Note 87) -- no pacifist could have done a better job of reflecting on the negatives of war.

Are there any reasons for reading these old, yellowing novels today? Did they ever have any value except perhaps escapism? The obvious answer to both questions in an emphatic YES! Young boys during the war, and for that matter long after the war, read and re-read these Scouting stories. It has been argued by some critics that other series such as the ubiquitous Boy Allies were more popular in their portrayal of the War to America's youth. The nearly two-to-one ratio of Scouting books to these works, however, belies that point. Publishers continued to reprint throughout the 1910's many of the best-selling Scouting stories a generation of somewhat crass businessmen, anxious to make money, would never have agreed to such a policy if these books were not still selling. At a time when the Boy Allies were quickly becoming "period pieces" to be collected for the memories, Fitzhugh's Tom Slade came out of the war as the single most popular series for boys on the market. No serious historian or careful student of popular culture can ignore the Scouting novels if he or she wishes to understand the attitudes of America's youth.

It is, of course, clear at the same time that these many volumes were bad literature in almost every regard. Looking back with hindsight after so many years, it is hard to imagine how any young boy could have believed the foolish accounts of heroism the novels pretended. But they did and, ironically, the same national Boy scouting organization that was condemning many of these boys' novels as too violent and thus unacceptable to its young members, was the real winner. There is no way to know today how many boys who, having read the exploits of Thad, Rob, Ned, Porky, Beany, or the dozens of other fictional Boy Scouts, rushed out to join a Scouting troop in their town but obviously huge numbers did. During the 1920's, the Scouting movement more than

doubled in enrollment and if it is absurd to ascribe all this gain to juvenile fictional books about Scouting, it is just as nonsensical to deny that the role they surely played.

There are hundreds of persons who collect all the old Scouting fiction they can obtain. Some do so to relive old memories; others simply because they make "fun" reading. Still others seriously accumulate these books as prime examples of early 20th century popular youth culture. All these are valid reasons for these Boy Scouting books, particularly some of the World War I related volumes, still are, after 70-plus years, wonderfully enjoyable fare. Fresh on the market three generations ago, these volumes were "required" reading for their youthful purchasers. Only if we insist on demanding great literature for our studies today, should the wartime Scouting novels be any less.

#### NOTES

1. A full list of the books in these series and in dozens of other similar sets can be found in Barbara A. Bishop: **American Boys' Series Books 1900 to 1980**, University of South Florida Library Bibliographic Series No. 1 Tampa, Florida: University of South Florida Library Associates, 1987).
2. John T. Dizer, "The Boy Scouts vs. The Series Books; or Who's the Guy in the White Hat," A paper presented at the 10th Annual Meeting of the American Culture Association, pp 35-37.
3. A good listing of the many "Boy Scouting" fictional books can be found in Chuck Fish and Doug Bearce, **Collecting Scouting Literature** (Salem, Oregon: Privately printed, 1985).
- 4 through 87 quotes from various boy scout series books

#### THE END

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## BIBLIOGRAPHIC RAMBLES

KIRK MUNROE

By Peter C. Walther

Kirk Munroe was born September 15, 1850 near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin and brought up in a frontier post at Fort Howard. After a bit of adventure mongering he eventually enrolled at Harvard to study engineering but after only a year he found himself surveying for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1879 he became the first editor of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, and after working closely with many writers such as Howard Pyle, William Dean Howells and James Otis Kaler he moved to Florida in 1883 to commence writing juveniles. He founded the "League of American Wheelmen" and by 1905 had practically stopped writing in order to develop real estate, especially in Dade County. His death occurred on June 16, 1930 just shy of his eightieth birthday.

Munroe's primary publishers were Dodd Mead, Putnams, Harpers and Scribners. It is the Scribner books comprising a total of eight titles which I would like to discuss briefly and comment upon.

Charles Scribner's Sons, known as one of New York's quality publishers and the main American distributor of the G. A. Henty books published by Blackie in London, issued two series of Kirk Munroe's books of 4 volumes each. THE WHITE CONQUEROR SERIES comprised "With Crockett and Bowie", "Through Swamp and Glade", "At War with Pontiac", and "The White Conquerors." "With Crockett and Bowie; or, Fighting for the Lone-Star Flag" (1897, illustrated by V. Perard) concerned the Texas War for Independence including of course the stand at the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto; the action takes place between September 1835 and April 21, 1836 and Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie and General Santa Anna figure more or less prominently. "Through Swamp and Glade" (1896) was not available for study. "At War with Pontiac; or, The Totem of the Bear" (1895, illustrated by J. Fennemore) occurs during May and June 1763 of the French and Indian Wars. The author retells of Pontiac's conspiracy against the English while anticipating aid from the French, and the doings at Fort Detroit (Indian attacks and narrow escapes and so on) add much color and historical accuracy to a subject ignored by some juvenile writers. "The White Conquerors; A Tale of Toltec and Aztec" (1893, illustrated by W. S. Stacey) relates the Cortez conquest of Montezuma and the Aztecs, August 1519 to August 1521, and the fall of Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City). Along with "Montezuma's Daughter" by Rider Haggard it is one of my favorite books relating to

this subject; these two latter Munroe stories I enjoyed so much I read them twice. I whole-heartedly recommend them to you; if you do not care particularly for historical tales you can enjoy them for the fast paced adventure and quaint characterizations. For instance there is a character in "At War with Pontiac: whose preferred method of locomotion was also his most prized possession in all the world: his bathtub!

The other Scribner "series" seemed to be a catch-all collection of 4 adventure stories with a smattering of historical fact but seeped in the atmosphere of the past; they were generally advertised as "Kirk Munroe's Stirring Tales".

"Midshipman Stuart" (1899) unfortunately is another title not in my library so it passed unread. "Brethren of the Coast: A Tale of the West Indies" (1900, illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum) concerns the suppression of piracy around Cuba ca. 1805-1823; its historical validity is supported by the appearance of David Farragut. In "In Pirate Waters; A Tale of the American Navy" (1898, no illustrator credited) we read of Commodore Preble and his efforts to end the Barbary Wars with the pirates off the coast of Tripoli; the historical setting is 1799 to ca. 1805. Finally we have "A Son of Satsuma; or, With Perry in Japan" (1901, no illustrator credited); this story is chronologically inaccurate as it deals with the Qualla Battoo incident of 1831 and the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry in 1853. But as Munroe states in his preface; "From the close of the War of 1812 until the battle of Manila Bay the United States navy was connected with but two decisive events in Asiatic waters. One was the punishment of Qualla Battoo for its piratical attack upon the American merchantman *Friendship*, and the other was the negotiating of a treaty with Japan by Commodore Perry. In order to bring both of these within the compass of the present story, I have taken a chronological liberty, of which I make this note in order that you may not become confused regarding historical dates." At least the author warns us but it does not detract in any way from the enjoyment of the book.

These eight Scribner books were elegantly bound in multi-colors and must have been the pride of joy of those nameless readers of almost a century ago. Sometime however in 1902 or 1903 the publishers may have issued these volumes in a popular, therefore cheaper format. My "The White Conquerors" has a dated title page of 1902 and is certainly a classier book than my "In Pirate Waters" with a drab applique cover and a dated title page of 1903. Collectors should be aware of this distinction; the Henty books were published with different covers as well, but my question is: were these



formats published simultaneously? "

I hope you have enjoyed this brief foray into the Kirk Munroe tales published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author seems once to have been well regarded but has fallen on "hard times" as most of his contemporaries have. Alger and Stratemeyer are "alive and doing well" but there are countless others who deserve some kind of reappraisal; it is a bottomless well that provides elbow room for all. Now, if I can obtain some certain titles sorely lacking in my collection we can put our VCR on rewind and apply the same techniques to some of the Kirk Munroe books published by Harper & Brothers.

#### THE END

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#### WANTED

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 529, 530, 536, 537, 680  
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 1901, Cloth  
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 St. Clair, Leo Claris, A Novel, Neale, Wash. 1903.  
 47 pp. Cloth  
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 1898, paper  
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 1871, paper  
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 (Boston 1846-47)  
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## LETTERS

Dear Dime Novel Roundup Subscribers:

I regret having to inform you of the death on March 29, 1989 of Harlan W. Miller of Miller Print Shop, Lawrence, Kansas, after an illness of several months.

He had retired from the printing business in October, 1988, after having operated his shop for over 50 years. He had printed and published many stamp publications over the years and was well known among philatelists. He also printed the Dime Novel Roundup.

Mrs. Harlan W. Miller

It is with deep sorrow that I publish Mrs. Miller's letter announcing the death of her husband. Harlan was the printer of the Roundup for close to 50 years and in that time we became fast friends. He visited on a camping trip one summer and it was surprising to learn what we had in common. He will be sorely missed by all members.

Dear Eddie:

A check for \$10 is enclosed. I keep thinking that because I am getting away from the field and winding things down, I may quit. But then you keep on publishing good research, including your own. I am still cleaning out books and other old materials. I am not sure what I want to do with the ten volumes of the Frank Reade, Jr. reprint, but if you happen to hear of anyone looking for them, they can get in touch.

Best wishes for a continuing publication.

Adrian Janes, 140 S. Maple  
Urbana, IL 61801

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Dear Edward:

I would like to obtain a couple of stories viz.

The Double Daggers; or, Deadwood Dick's Defiance  
Buffalo Ben, the Prince of the Pistol

These are the ones as near as I can remember them. They were reprinted by Arthur Westbrook and should not be too difficult to find. If you have them please send them to me and I will pay whatever they cost. I am 85 years old and I would like to read them once again before I die

Albert Pohlman, Route 1  
Hortonville, WI 54944

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Dear Ed:

The Question and Answer column was great back in the 1970's. How about starting it up again. For instance I sure want to know more about the illustrator in Boys Series books that signed his name NUTTALL. Can you shed light on this illustrator?

Rocco Musemeche, P. O. Box 11023  
New Iberia, LA 70562



Dear Eddie:

I think we should reactivate the research projects in process column in the next issue. There is a lot of research going on in the popular culture field and publicity could bring information from members with a like interest. Current research topics on which information would be helpful include:

Lupton and Federal Publishing and their arrangements with S&S to publish BOL and other S&S hardcovers.

Early writings of Percy Keese Fitzhugh together with publishing history.

Material and background of George Barton, Short, Land and others involved with pre-BSA Boys' Life.

Sources for 1895 Young Sports of America and Young People of America. Badly needed for Stratemeyer research

Details of the life of Harrie Irving Hancock and his writings.

Textual points for early printings of Stratemeyer books (Except the Rover Boys and Putnam Hall Series)

Copies of books by Edna Winfield or information on these books.

Sources for Vol. 4 issues 21 to 30 of Bright Days.

If other researchers will write me, their needs can be publicized in the Roundup.

Jack Dizer 10332 Ridgecrest Road  
Utica, NY 13502

#### WANTED

Fitzhugh	The Story of Baron DeKalb
	The Story of Mad Anthony Wayne
	The Story of General Francis Marion
	The Story of General Richard Montgomery
	The Story of Ethan Allen
(All small juveniles by McLoughlin Brothers, 1906)	
(Lloyd)	The Story of a Fight. McLoughlin Bros. 1907
	King Time. Caldwell, 1908
	The Golden Rod Story Book
	Prisoners in Devils Bog. G&D 1934
Collingwood	The Cruise of the Non-Such
Edwards	Tuffy Bean and the Lost Fortune
Garis	The King of Unadilla
Henty, D. T.	Malcolm the Waterboy
Mack, Lillian	Two Little Girls (Lillian McNamara Garis)

Will pay pretty good money or swap for any of the above

Jack Dizer, 10332 Ridgecrest Road, Utica, NY 13502i

**WANTED**

**Tom Swift with Quadrant DJ's  
KEDS Promotional issue**

**Rover Boys-Mershon, Chatterton Peck with DJ's**

**Series books by Rolt-Wheeler with DJ's**

**Connie Morgan Series by Hendryx, with DJ's**

**Rambler Club Series by Sheppard, with DJ's**

**Frank Merriwell hard covers (prefer DJ's)**

**Trigger Berg, Tuffy Bean with DJ's**

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